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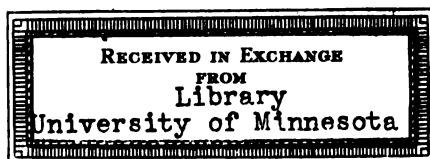
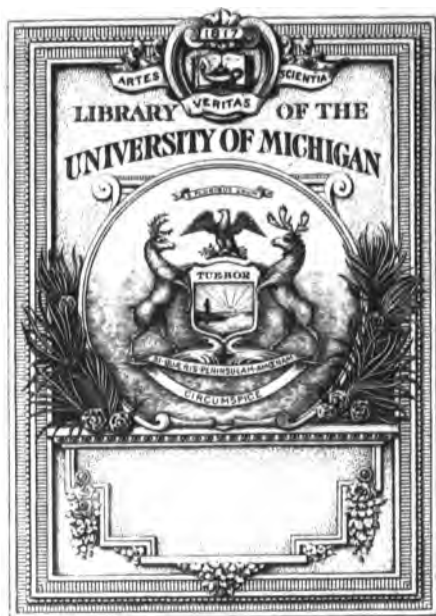
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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
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COMMISSION ON PROBATION

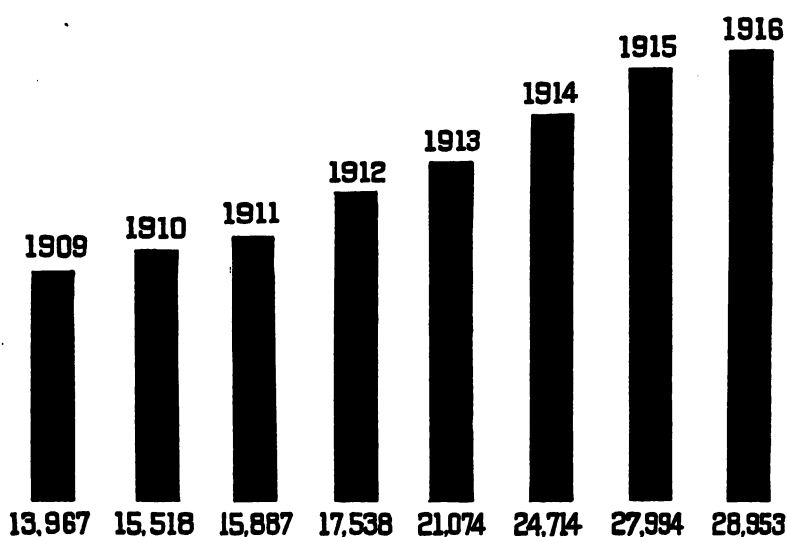
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Growth of Probation 1909 to 1916



EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSION ON PROBATION,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1916.



BOSTON:

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COMMISSION ON PROBATION.

ROBERT O. HARRIS, *Chairman.*

JOHN D. McLAUGHLIN.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN.

JOHN PERRINS, JR.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT.

HERBERT C. PARSONS, *Deputy Commissioner and Secretary.*

OFFICE, COURT HOUSE, PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON PROBATION.

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives in General Court assembled.

The Commission on Probation respectfully submits its eighth annual report of the probation work of the courts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1916.

The report of the deputy commissioner is very full and clear, and brings out matters well worth public consideration.' This Commission again desires to call attention to the fundamental ideas of probation practice. It rests, in the first place, upon the idea that it has to deal with normal persons who have committed offences but who have not become hardened offenders or impervious to appeals to their better selves. Probation does not condone offences or treat them as trivial. On the contrary, it seeks to impress upon people that all violations of public law are serious, and that conviction for them degrades a man in the public estimation. It offers the offender an opportunity to reinstate himself in the community by future good conduct and a remission of the penalty for his act. The avoidance or remission of the penalty is thus made to depend upon the offender's own efforts and his own determination. Probation does not content itself with merely warning the probationer and pointing out to him the danger of failure to make effort; it actively assists and encourages him in his efforts in every way that it can. The assistance given is that of a friend, and is not a driving force of threat or compulsion. It must, therefore, deal with the normal mind.

The increase in the number placed on probation from 1909 to 1916, and the annual increase, is considered by some as an indication of lax administration of criminal law, and as having

a tendency to diminish rather than to increase respect for law. Probation to be thoroughly effectual must deal with the individual. Individual needs are as varied as individual temperaments. Successful probation work cannot be done by general wholesale methods. In modern industrial terms, it is hand work as against machine work. What will appeal to one mind may not reach another, and it is the task of the probation officer to ascertain what will appeal to the good in each probationer. The fact that out of the thousands to whom the opportunity of probation is extended 73 per cent. take advantage of it and become entitled to discharge from the court seems to us an eloquent demonstration of the value of probation. The increasing complexities of our civilization tend to the multiplication of laws establishing new offences. With the multiplied offences and increasing population the number of arrests naturally increases. The figures thus seem to indicate an increasing lawlessness, and the probation figures to suggest official indifference to it. That such is not their true significance becomes clear as we study the situation.

The report of the deputy commissioner shows that, in 1916, 26.2 per cent. of all offenders convicted in the courts, or 28,953, were placed on probation; seventy-three per cent. of that number is 20,836. Such an army of persons committed to institutions, either on direct sentence of imprisonment or because of inability to pay fines, would have been a formidable addition to our prison population. To spend time in arguing that a man kept out of jail and at work is more of a social asset than a man in jail and supported by the public would be needless effort. The figures also show that the increase in crime is more apparent than real, and that the increase in the number of arrests and convictions is in reality an indication of better enforcement of law by police authorities.

The figures showing the money collected by the probation officers stated in the report of the deputy commissioner are remarkable, and to an extent startling. We do not desire to base our estimate of the value of the probation system upon them, nor to argue for its continued existence because of them. In our report for 1911, in referring to the sums collected we said, "We do not call attention to this financial side for the

purpose of establishing the work of the Commission as a successful financial enterprise, but to demonstrate, or at least offer evidence to show, that the work the State has undertaken as humane and philanthropic has its economic side as well." The sum of \$38,452.19, collected as restitution and reparation for damage done, to our mind represents a just enforcement of law along lines that have been more constructive with the offender than imprisonment could possibly have been. The sum of \$303,009.01, collected from deserting husbands and fathers, represents a recognition of social obligations that never could have been brought about under the old system of an occasional fine or an occasional few days in prison. When we were able to make these social defaulters understand that we could not, and did not seek to, compel them to live with uncongenial companions, but could punish them for failure to contribute to their support and the support of the children, as a matter of duty to the public, a great difficulty was overcome. The men themselves have been better for it, and in many cases families have been reunited. Our only argument from the figures is that probationary have been better than merely punitive measures, in that the labor of the men has not become lost by imprisonment, and recognition of legal obligations has been stimulated.

What shall be done with the man who drinks and wastes his earnings, but who yet is not idle and worthless when sober, remains a great problem. Many men who are hard and honest workers, kind to wife and children when sober, will at intervals give way to their passion for drink and temporarily become either nuisances or positively dangerous. At such times the public interest demands that they must be restrained in their liberty. We have to treat them as criminals, and yet as a rule these men are not of criminal tendencies in other directions. They are not dishonest or otherwise vicious. They work most of the time, and their periodical lapses incapacitate them only temporarily. Mere punishment is of no avail, as they are really more diseased than wicked, — men who ought, perhaps, to be regarded as patients rather than as criminals. Our courts have been endeavoring by probationary methods to keep such men at work and under restraint as much as possible by extending probation for several times before finally committing

them. Commitment means confinement in some institution that has no facilities for their treatment other than keeping liquor from them for a time. Drunkenness as a crime is in a class by itself. We can offer no remedy, but must be content with the statement of the situation as it affects our work and that of the courts.

As probation work goes on, and as medical science comes more and more to our aid, we are becoming better acquainted with the delinquent defective. He also represents a problem and a growing menace. The problem will not, in our judgment, be solved through probation or probationary methods. We say this because probation deals only with such persons as are presented to it in the criminal courts. The probation officer takes the morning grist that has been brought to the judicial mill, winnows it and separates that part that seems too good to be ground into criminals. Among those who are brought in are many who seem physically well developed and capable, but who prove to have the minds of children in the bodies of adults. They have all the physical appetites and capacities of adults, uncontrolled and unregulated by judgment or moral sense. Their condition is abnormal, and there is in too many cases little hope of them ever being raised to normal standards. Punishment is useless and is not in their cases, perhaps, just. They present a great social problem with which future Legislatures will have to deal. The menace to society is not confined to their present existence, but extends into the future through their descendants. Ordinary family considerations and pride make no appeal to their natures. Legitimacy or illegitimacy of children is a matter of indifference to them.

The physical adult and the mental child is a dangerous combination. Unrestrained in any way he obeys physical laws, and, uncontrolled, disregards all moral and intellectual forces. Until such time as better ways of dealing with this class can be found they must be dealt with as criminals through the various correctional agencies, including probation. We call attention to them only to show some of the limits of probation, and to suggest the need of other agencies that may guard our civilization against such defectives as naturally tend toward criminality. Criminal courts can deal with criminals after they

have become such. They cannot forestall them or deal with social conditions tending to produce them. In the course of our work in endeavoring to reclaim normal individuals and bring them back to ways of probity and good citizenship, the problems of the future open before us as perhaps they open before no other official body in the Commonwealth. As our work is intended to preserve the quality of citizenship, and as we see our limitations at the same time that we see the problems, we can only call attention to such social questions as these and leave them for legislative consideration.

We believe that the results of probation have demonstrated it to be of value in many ways, and that therefore there should be a sufficient number of officers to insure the work being done with the fullest possible effect. Only with an adequate force is there opportunity for the officers to give individual attention to each person placed in their care. This is a matter that we have heretofore urged and which we again urge upon the attention of the Legislature. The report of the deputy commissioner speaks at length in regard to the number of persons who can be effectively dealt with by a single probation officer, and shows that beyond a certain number the work must fail of full effectiveness because sufficient time cannot be given to each individual probationer.

At various times there have been presented to the Legislature measures looking to the appointment of all probation officers by this Commission. From its beginning the Commission has taken the ground that the probation officer should be the right-hand man of the judge who appoints him, and that the selection and appointment of the officer is a judicial function. We have desired not to put the Commission in a position in which it might be open to the charge that it was seeking new and extraordinary powers or control. We still believe that the judges should be charged with the duty of selecting their officers. We have always stood ready to confer and advise with any justice who might desire our assistance in the matter of the selection of men for this place, and this aid we are always glad to extend as it may be called for. The proposition is now advanced that all appointments of probation officers in the lower courts shall be subject to the approval of this Commis-

sion. This Commission has always been opposed to having this duty imposed upon it, and does not now desire it, but if, in the opinion of the Legislature, the growth of the system has been such as to require some measure of the sort, the power should be distinctly limited to approval, and any act providing for it should be so worded that it could not be construed as giving us initiative power in the matter of selection.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT O. HARRIS, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM SULLIVAN.

JOHN D. McLAUGHLIN.

JOHN PERRINS, JR.

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT.

COURT HOUSE, BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1917.

Probation by Ages 1916

12 YEARS AND UNDER	1316 [REDACTED]
13 to 16 YEARS	2312 [REDACTED]
17 " 21 "	4019 [REDACTED]
22 " 30 "	6628 [REDACTED]
31 " 40 "	6857 [REDACTED]
41 " 50 "	5551 [REDACTED]
OVER 50 "	3270 [REDACTED]

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

To the Honorable Commission on Probation.

While a gain was made in the number of cases put on probation in the State during the year, as has been true of every year since the practice began, the increase for the year ending Sept. 30, 1916, was less marked than in other recent years. For a series of years the annual increase has been about 3,000 cases. This year it was somewhat less than 1,000. The amounts of money collected by the officers from those placed in their charge show, however, a remarkable advance, the total for the year being \$418,315, as against \$311,237 during the last preceding year, which, in turn, was much larger than that of any previous year. The increase this year is quite without a parallel in the history of the service. These two major facts invite a closer examination to determine their significance in the year's development.

THE GROWTH OF THE SERVICE.

In the period since the Commission on Probation was established, the growth, year by year, of the resort to probation is shown by the following table: —

YEAR.	Number of Cases.	Increase.	Per Cent. of Gain.
1909,	13,967	-	-
1910,	15,518	1,551	11.3
1911,	15,887	369	2.4
1912,	17,538	1,651	10.3
1913,	21,074	3,536	19.7
1914,	24,714	3,640	17.3
1915,	27,994	3,280	13.3
1916,	28,963	969	3.4

On the surface, the retarded increase of the past year might be taken as indicating that probation as a correctional method had about found its level, but that conclusion is not borne out by closer study of the returns from the courts. The total has been held to this seeming level by actual reductions in the number of cases placed on probation in certain of the larger courts. Notable among these is the Boston Municipal Court, where the number was reduced by 863 from the previous year, but this is accounted for in a large measure by the smaller number of drunkenness cases so treated. In fact, there is a singular similarity in the case of each of the few courts where there has been a lessened number of probation cases, the reduction having been accomplished by placing fewer drunkenness cases in the hands of the probation officers. It may be taken as a phase of the difficult problem of the courts in dealing with drunkenness cases as a criminal offence. There is warrant for saying that there is a more cautious use of probation as to these offenders, a disposition to be more discriminating and not to burden this service with those cases, very numerous as they are, which do not offer some prospect of reformation. The use of probation as a convenient receptacle for dubious cases, the disposition of which is a puzzle to the court, is apparently and actually less in favor. Not only as to the cases of drunkenness, but in a measure as to the offenders whose mental defect is so marked as to make them unpromising subjects for the helpful aid of the probation officer, the courts are seeking other dispositions. The probation service is so loaded with its task of undertaking the upbuilding of character in its thousands of charges that the courts are evidently more chary of passing to it the custody of obviously unresponsive persons.

As to the drunkenness cases, the employment of the law of 1905, permitting the release of persons arrested for this offence without arraignment before the court, shows continued increase, with a consequent reduction of the ultimate probation cases. The number so released in the State during the year was 56,168, — an increase of 7,845 over the previous year. This impressive number shows the extent to which the courts have been relieved of passing upon cases of drunkenness. The law requires that

all persons arrested for this offence shall be given an opportunity to make a statement, which is essentially a request for release, and naturally the great majority of them take advantage of it. The proportion of releases granted varies greatly. The extensive use of the privilege in the Boston Municipal Court throws light upon the reduction there of probation for this offence. The number released during the year by the officers of that court was 26,153, being 64.4 per cent. of all who were examined by its officers. In the other courts of Boston the number released was 8,837, and the percentage averaged 39.1. This disposal of the drunkenness cases is even more marked in a few other localities; in the Worcester Central District Court, covering the city of Worcester and nine towns, for example, the number released was 4,883, or 70.9 per cent. That the outright release of such great numbers has its bearing upon holding down the number of probation cases needs not to be argued.

Looking over the State it is found that the relatively few courts where the number of cases placed on probation has been reduced, or where it is merely stationary, are those which in the previous years had reached a high percentage of that disposition. Meanwhile, the courts which had made slight use of probation have distinctly increased in the number of cases so treated. In this survey we find new confirmation of the fact that the extent to which probation is used depends in no slight degree upon the efficiency of the probation officers. Those courts which have added to their probation force, and those where an old officer, performing his duties perfunctorily, has been replaced by an active and competent one, are the ones in which there is a marked increase in the number of probation cases. On the other hand, courts could be named where the limitations upon the service, through the comparative and perhaps increasing inefficiency of the officer, are reflected in the small and decreasing proportion of probation cases.

The survey reveals that the courts of the State are rising to a much more nearly equal resort to probation, and that its value as a correctional policy is gaining a general recognition. Evidence of this fact is displayed in the table showing comparative dispositions of cases by the courts (Table XIV.). During the

year ending Sept. 30, 1915, the proportion of cases put on probation was 24.3 per cent. of the total number of dispositions. This year the percentage rose to 26.2. Thus it appears that more than a quarter of all the cases in the criminal courts of the State in which guilt was found were given the advantage of probationary treatment. Meanwhile, the number committed to institutions, whether State or county, has been further reduced to 15,410, — a shrinkage of 3,043 from the year before, and the percentage of commitments to the total number of dispositions has fallen from 16 to 14 per cent. The significance of this changing ratio, by which it appears that nearly twice as many persons are now placed on probation as are sent to institutions, penal or reformatory, is impressive, and may be taken as the final evidence of the growing confidence by the people of the State in the system that provides personal help and outdoor care in lieu of confinement within walls.

MONEY COLLECTIONS.

Year by year the volume of money collections by probation officers has been a source of surprise and amazement. Amounting to less than \$50,000 the first year of the Commission's administration (1909), it has rapidly advanced, until for the year just closed (with a leap of \$107,000 over the year before) it reached a total of \$418,315, — more than eight times the volume of seven years ago. The Commission has been disinclined to regard this feature as a measure of the value of the service. It has insisted upon regarding the money collected from probationers as an incident rather than a main consideration. But its volume is so great as to make it an incident of some consequence. As the expression of a great social fact it deserves analysis.

Apprehension is sometimes expressed that the probation officers would come to regard themselves, and seek public recognition as, collection agencies for the courts. Such an event would be unfortunate if it obscured the greater responsibility of the officers, the one for which they exist, namely, individual reconstruction and the effort to put men and women, boys and girls, in right relations to society, — relations which

their offences show them to have in varying degrees abandoned. It has been my constant effort to minimize the importance of the financial service in the minds of the officers, and it is to be said that there is little difficulty in accomplishing the right balance, the officers themselves being resentful of any estimate of their value based on their collections. The fact is that they perform this duty with the least possible absorption of their time and thought, and, what is more to the point, regard the placing of persons in their care under orders from the court for the payment of fixed sums of money as opening the opportunity for help to the persons themselves and the application of the probationary, uplifting principle.

There is, nevertheless, much to be claimed for the collection and disbursement of the great amount of money indicated this year as a distinct public service. Each item is significant of the newer policy of the State to bring about the performance of a neglected duty by the offender. The classes of collections may be examined separately to establish the social and personal rectification claimed for the entire service.

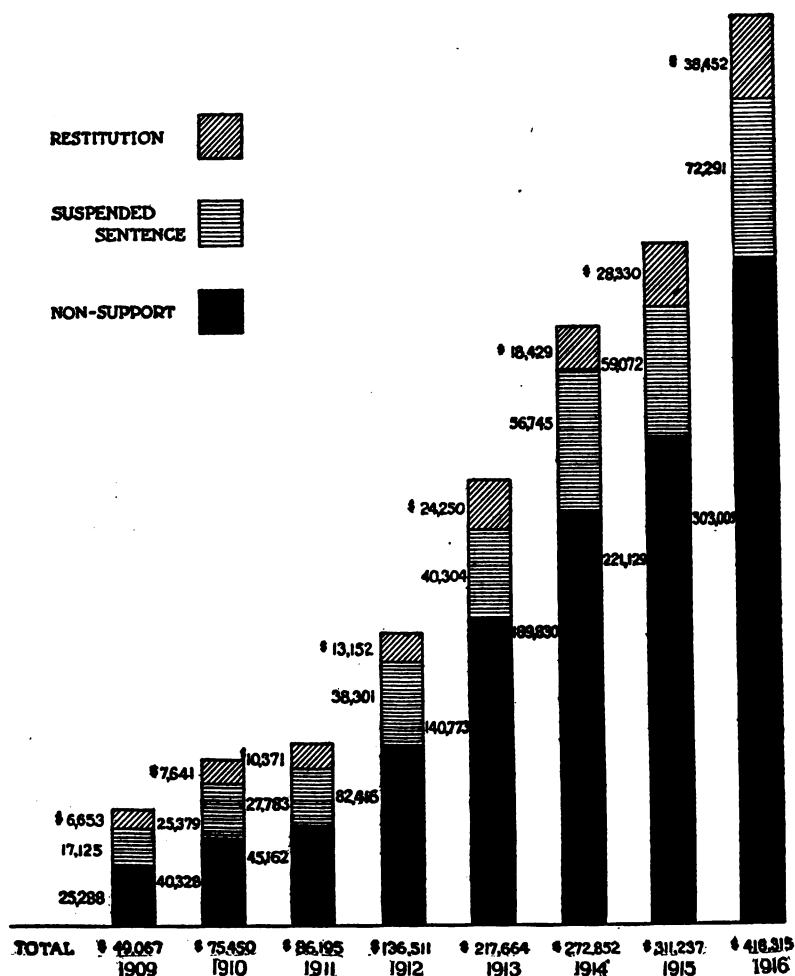
Restitution and Reparation, \$38,452.19. — The collections under this heading are in amounts varying from the few cents required of the boy to restore property damage or theft up to possibly a hundred or more dollars the adult has unlawfully taken. In either small or large amount it has the value not only of restoring to the injured person whatever loss he has met through an unsocial act, but of impressing upon the offender the obligation to respect property rights. No protection to property can be secured by the courts more effective than the implanting in the violator an exact sense of the wrong he has done. Certainly the older rule of undertaking a retributive confinement can lay no claim to having accomplished a better discipline. The probation officer who does his full duty makes the exaction of the money required instructive to the probationer. A claim that exactly this service is done could be substantiated by the citation of the cases involved.

Nonsupport, \$303,009.01. — This impressive amount reveals the volume of the domestic relations task that the courts now discharge. It is, of course, largely the payment in weekly instalments from deserting husbands and heads of families. As

such it represents the policy of holding the man to the obligation he assumed, not only to his wife and children when he married and became a father, but to society. It is the effective development of the uniform desertion act which is a signal feature of the modern law. But to the probation officer it has the other value of offering the way to the restoration of family relations whose severance it betokens. If called upon to do so, our officers could contribute volumes of instances where their efforts to bring to an end the separation have been successful. The dismal fact of nonsupport, which assumes such proportions in a mere statement of the amount of these collections, has its shadow relieved by the use of the court's cognizance of it as the starting point of inducing a return to the normal relationship. A lesser item in the total is the application of the rule of support to the father of the illegitimate child, in the form of a weekly payment for the care of his offspring through a period of years. It is by no means an unusual upshot of this feature of the recent law that the unmarried parents are united in matrimony. In any event, the strict enforcement of the obligation to support has a correctional effect that imprisonment or even the payment of a lump sum in settlement could not bring about.

Suspended Sentence, \$72,291. — To this may be added the sum classified as court expense, \$4,562, this being the cost of court which the probationer is required to pay. The total so reached is \$76,853. These collections represent a distinct service by the probation officers. When it is taken into account that the collections are mainly in small items, each representing the fine imposed by the court, with the extension to the offender of time in which to pay the fine, in lieu of his commitment to jail for inability to pay at the time, it is realized that this feature of the service operates to a great saving to the Commonwealth in reduction of prison maintenance and a still greater one in the offender being continued in useful employment. Like the other forms of probation, it opens the opportunity for helpful treatment and the instilling of respect for law, its value in this respect, of course, depending upon the extent to which the probation officer rises to the occasion. The payment of the fine is but one of the conditions of the probation extended, the others being the correct conduct of the

Collections by Probation Officers.



probationer during the period allowed and his obedience to laws and ordinances. The period in the majority of cases, however, is too short for the accomplishment of the general purpose of probation.

Thus it is seen that the collection of moneys by probation officers is interwoven with the performance of their main duty

of correction and reformation. The financial gain to the Commonwealth is difficult to calculate, but is certainly far beyond the \$418,315 to which these collections have grown. The support of the offender's family, if not provided for by the payments he is required to make, would largely if not totally fall upon public and private charities. The care of the illegitimate child would in many cases be a public burden if not placed upon the father. Meanwhile the offender is not being cared for at public expense, an item of saving which can be estimated only by ascertaining what the provision of institutions to care for this class would cost to build and maintain. Finally, the value to the community of having the man usefully employed instead of idle defies calculation. Any estimation of these elements of economy brought about by this feature of the probation service would carry their total to more than \$1,000,000 annually.

COST OF THE SERVICE.

Meanwhile, the cost of the probation service of the entire State shows relatively slight increase. Through the courtesy of the treasurers of the several counties in sending us their reports or advance information, we are able to state accurately that the expenditure for the salaries of probation officers, clerical assistance and all other items for the year ending Dec. 31, 1916, was \$211,377.28. The expenditure by the Commission on Probation for the year ending Nov. 30, 1916, was \$10,494.83. Hence, the entire cost of the probation service in all the courts, including its oversight by the department, was \$221,872.11. This amount is but slightly more than half as much as the actual collections by the probation officers.

NEEDS OF THE SERVICE.

With the advance of the probation service to a position of great responsibility, and the increasing reliance of the courts and the Commonwealth upon it as a correctional force, the questions as to how it is meeting its duty and what steps are indicated as necessary for its efficiency become the major ones of our problem. The Commission has repeatedly pointed out the need of a sufficient number of officers to give the great

number of cases their proper individual care. While we are looking upon the service as a whole, we can never safely lose sight of the great fact that probation is an individual service. We are not dealing with a class, nor with groups, but with persons, and when the number of probationers in the care of any officer becomes larger than it is possible for him to deal with individually, according to the needs of each, the vital feature of the system is sacrificed or at least marred. This condition actually exists in many jurisdictions, and any close survey of the work leads to amazement that the individual reformatory effort is carried out with such a degree of success as it is by officers most unduly burdened in the number of their charges.

Considerable relief to this congestion was expected from the passage of chapter 254 of the General Acts of 1915, giving to the police, district, juvenile and municipal courts the power to add to their officers in such number as the judges might find necessary. There was even some apprehension that giving the courts power to create offices without check would lead to an excessive addition to the number and the expense. That this fear has not been realized is shown by the extremely moderate number of officers that the courts have added. Indeed, the conservatism of the courts has been so marked as to prevent that act from bringing the relief to the congested situation that was hoped for it. In the period from May 12, 1915, when the act took effect, to Feb. 1, 1917, nearly two years, only 15 new probation officers were appointed in these lower courts, and 7 of these were in the Boston Municipal Court, which was not affected by the act, leaving only 8 instances where the courts took advantage of the new power. This result is not only not excessive, but is not even an approximate fulfilment of the design of the act, nor nearly a complete meeting of the needs. There evidently remains a great field for the development of public opinion in support of an adequate probation service and for urgency upon the judges to equip their courts with a sufficient number of officers. The Boston Municipal Court, being provided for under a previous special act authorizing such increase as its justices find to be necessary, deserves special consideration.

NEEDS OF THE BOSTON MUNICIPAL COURT.

In its annual report for 1915 the Commission cited the Boston Municipal Court as an example of insufficient provision of probation officers. A careful survey has been made by the deputy commissioner of conditions in this court, and the result warrants greater emphasis upon the need of more officers. Measured by the volume of its business, this central court of the city of Boston is by far the most important in the Commonwealth. In the year just closed, 5,822 persons were put on probation, and the number remaining on probation at the end of the year was 2,964. The probation officers number 27, of whom 10 are women. Were all the officers occupied with supervision there would be more than 100 persons at any given time in the charge of each officer, — not far from a reasonable number for effective care, — but the number of officers actually engaged in supervision is much smaller, and the number of probationers under the direction of each supervisory officer accordingly larger.

The chief probation officer is occupied with the administration of the office and with the many and varied collateral problems. A considerable number of his assistants are necessarily detailed to special work, such as: the medical and mental examinations; the work of the domestic relations division; daily attendance upon the sessions of the courts; the collection of moneys, amounting in the last year to \$62,909.95; the examination of persons arrested for drunkenness, of whom 26,153 were released without being brought into court; the very great work of investigation of cases; and the recording of case histories, a duty that is carried to a high degree of perfection in this court. These are all duties of the greatest importance to the work, and none of them could be neglected without great detriment to the administration of justice. But they so far absorb the time of the probation officers that small margin is left for the actual supervision of persons placed on probation, — the supreme function of the probation officer. This major task, in the case of the Boston Municipal Court, is interwoven with the other duties of the officers, and occupies a part of the time of the majority of them, with the result that

there is never more than the equivalent of the time of ten officers given to it. This fact is further established by the discovery that single officers are supervising 300 or more cases.

Obviously, the effort to supervise and give personal care to as many as 300 probationers can only result in a most incomplete discharge of this duty. Common agreement among those who have given close study to probation work is that the extreme number to which an officer can be expected to give adequate supervision is 100, while even this number is beyond what is considered prudent from the standpoint of real correction. The opinion is held in New York City that 65 cases is a proper limit for the care of a single officer, and that the increase of the number to 100 would be a defeat of the design.

On this statement of the situation in the Boston Municipal Court it is evident that a considerable addition to the number of probation officers is immediately needed in order to perform the very important duties put upon the probation service by law and by the needs of the community.

NEEDS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS.

Similar conclusions to those reached as to the Boston Municipal Court would result from a like analysis of conditions in many other courts of the State. In every instance where the number of probationers is in excess of possible individual care the urgency of added officers is emphatic. Allied to it is the need of bringing the service still nearer to a standard of efficiency in the officer. There are in the State, it must be confessed, jurisdictions where the court and the probation officer seem mutually to fall short of a comprehension of the possibilities of this work. But against that fact must be placed the more cheering one that, generally speaking, a creditable spirit prevails among the officers, and that the localities in which the service is deficient and neglected are relatively few.

The grasp that the officers have upon the theory of the work was well displayed at the conference of all the officers of the State held in Boston in November. While the discussions were on questions of method in the work, and were quite informal, the earnestness with which the officers shared in them, and

their display of high ideals along with technical discriminations, showed that the State has already developed a high quality of devotion in its probation service. This, of course, is of greater consequence and promise than the number of the officers, and the task of the Commission is to bring up to a standard which most of the officers have already reached those whose service offers any ground for public criticism. In this effort the co-operation of the judges of the courts is a positive essential.

COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.

Vital to the improvement of the service is the compensation of the officers. A great disparity in salaries exists in the lower courts. There are too many instances where the small salary paid is treated as a comfortable addition to some other salary or income of the officer, and is not regarded as imposing any great obligation. There are other cases where there is a dismal failure to recognize the earnest work of the officer by anything like adequate compensation. Probation officers of the right sort cannot be secured without reasonable compensation. It is a service worth paying for, and it has to be paid for or ordinarily it is not secured. The courts can be depended upon to be cautious in the increasing of salaries. Their conservatism in adding to the number of officers, as already noted, proves that they will not go to extremes. It may be questioned if, as a whole, there would be the slightest peril in giving the judges precisely the same freedom in fixing salaries that they now have in the creation of offices. But if the public treasuries need to be guarded against occasional excesses, however problematical, that check should rest in some board which would be capable of dealing with the matter in a broad public way, and not in a fashion that restricts and hampers so vital a service. Experiences with boards of county commissioners, some of them entirely satisfactory and others revealing an indifference that is most unaccountable, go to reinforce the opinion repeatedly expressed by the Commission that they are not the proper bodies to pass upon probation salaries. The matter has become a State interest because the work has risen to the highest place in the correctional administration. It deserves and

needs to be dealt with not according to the interests of a particular officer, but with a view to the need of uniform methods of justice throughout the Commonwealth.

JUVENILE ADMINISTRATION.

The signal event in the legislation of the year was the revision of the juvenile delinquency law, based upon the report made by this Commission under a special act of the Legislature calling for a survey. The report, printed as Senate Document No. 330, discussed the general administration of the juvenile law in the State and various proposed improvements in the statutes. The Commission recommended legislation which the General Court adopted as chapter 243 of the General Acts of 1916. Parental responsibility for delinquency or waywardness in juveniles was made much more definite, and provisions were added for direct dealing with the parent, instead of through proceedings subsequent to those against the child. There have been few cases brought under this new provision, but there is reason to believe that it has moral and restrictive value by the mere fact of its existence in the statutes.

The other important change in the juvenile law relates to appeals. It requires that all appealed cases shall be disposed of in the Superior Court by direct order of the court, with a view to an assured examination of their merits by the court itself. It also set up a separate juvenile session in the Superior Court, with requirements as to privacy of hearing and informality in the proceedings similar to those in the juvenile sessions of the primary courts. In consequence, the juvenile session in the Superior Court has this year become an accomplished fact, and with results that justify the change and fortify the wisdom of juveniles being dealt with by the courts in a parental fashion as nearly as possible.

The report of the Commission suggested the need of a further separation of juvenile from adult administration in the lower courts. It did not, however, recommend any immediate separation of the juvenile cases from the same hands as deal with adult criminals. Now it is only a record of a fact to state that the opinion is still widely held, and appears to be gaining in

extent, that the juvenile judge should be another person than the one who is mainly occupied with the civil and criminal business of the adult court.

INFORMATION AS TO ARRESTS.

The system of daily reports of arrests which was put into operation Dec. 1, 1914, for the courts of Suffolk County was extended April 1, 1916, to those courts whose jurisdiction adjoins Boston. By this extension 21 courts were included in the system. Each day probation officers in all of these courts mail to the office of the Commission individual cards, stating the offence for which the person was arrested, the disposition of the case and the facts necessary for identification. At the same time that the system was extended a new card was adopted, providing for more complete identification and for the accumulating record of the person on one card instead of a separate card for each offence. The result has been that this service has now come to be a bureau of criminal records of great value to the courts, as furnishing at a central point those facts which are essential in a proper disposition of any case. Up to the 1st of January, 1917, the number of cards was 201,038. The records are at the disposal of the probation officers, whose inquiries by telephone afford them full information as to the arrests and dispositions in these 21 courts up to the day before. The officers are generally finding it a valuable service, saving their time and giving them information which was formerly beyond their reach, or obtainable only upon application to many different sources. The number of inquiries has increased month by month, as shown by the table on page 32. Two clerks have been added to the office force, making the number six, the increase being entirely due to the demands of this information bureau.

CONFERENCES.

Two general conferences of probation officers have been held during the year. The first was held May 25, 1916, at the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, and was attended by 91 officers. After an inspection of the school, dinner

was served and the afternoon devoted to a discussion of probation questions, particularly in relation to the reformatory institutions. Charles M. Davenport, Esquire, of the Commission on Probation, presided. The officers of the institution showed extreme courtesy in the entertainment of the conference.

November 2, 1916, a conference extending throughout the afternoon and evening was held at the Hotel Lenox, Boston. It was attended by 110 officers and 57 other persons officially or personally interested in the service. The afternoon session, presided over by the Hon. Robert O. Harris, chairman of the Commission, was occupied with a lively discussion of practical questions of probation methods. After the dinner valuable addresses were made by: Hon. Henry C. Attwill, Attorney-General; Col. Cyrus B. Adams, Director of Prisons; Hon. Frank A. Milliken, justice of the Third District Court of Bristol, New Bedford; Hon. Edwin Mulready, Commissioner of Labor, former Deputy Commissioner of Probation; George L. Wallace, M.D., superintendent of the Wrentham State School; Hon. Edwin O. Childs, mayor of Newton; Roy M. Cushman, head resident of Norfolk House Centre, former probation officer in the Boston Juvenile Court; and Mrs. Julius Andrews, member of the Advisory Board of Prisons. The conference was an occasion of great profit to the probation officers.

PROBATION MANUAL.

A third edition of the probation manual was published in July with the addition of new features, and, aside from being found useful to our own officers and courts, has been much in demand in all parts of the United States and to some extent in foreign countries. Several leaflets on probation topics have been published by the Commission, and others are in contemplation.

PUBLICITY.

The newspapers of the State have shown a marked interest in the service, and have given the probation work wide and friendly publicity in both their news and editorial columns.

The deputy commissioner, aside from the regular duties of

his office, has attended during the year the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Indianapolis, the New York State Conference of Probation Officers, the Connecticut State Conference of Charities, the Rhode Island State Conference of Charities and the Massachusetts State Conference of Charities at Lowell. He has also spoken before numerous charitable and public bodies, including the conference on feeble-mindedness in Boston, boards of trade and associations of various sorts.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT C. PARSONS,

Deputy Commissioner.

ARREST INFORMATION.

The bureau of information as to arrests was established in the office of the Commission on Probation Dec. 1, 1914. Its object is to gather each day individual records of persons arrested in order that probation officers may have at a central point a source of information as to all those coming before their several courts. At the outset, only the courts within Suffolk County were included in this service, — 11 in number. On April 1, 1916, it was extended to include the courts in all the cities and towns adjoining Boston, making a total of 21.

The probation officers mail each day to the Commission separate cards for all the persons arrested, with such information as to the offence and as to the offender as is necessary for addition to the record of the person for identification. These are promptly filed, and the information thus gathered is at the disposal of all probation officers. The officers make daily telephone inquiries of the Commission in all cases where they find need of this information.

At the close of the probation year, Sept. 30, 1916, the number of personal records in the files of this bureau have reached 174,389. With the longer period covered by the records the information gains in value to the officers, and their inquiries correspondingly increase. The following table shows the number of cards received by months and the daily average: —

Cards received.

MONTH.	Number of Cards.	Daily Average.
October,	7,570	303
November,	7,617	304
December,	7,103	278
January,	7,004	280

Cards received — Concluded.

Month.	Number of Cards.	Daily Average.
February,	6,317	263
March,	7,196	267
April,	8,498	312
May,	9,537	367
June,	9,366	375
July,	9,254	370
August,	9,922	368
September,	9,335	373
Total,	98,719	320

Summary of Cards received.

October–April (11 courts) 42,807; average monthly, 7,135; daily, 280.

April–October (21 courts) 55,912; average monthly, 9,319; daily, 361.

Cards filed Sept. 30, 1916,	174,389
Cards filed Sept. 30, 1915,	75,670
Increase in one year,	98,719

The table on the following page shows the extent to which the various courts in the field now covered by this service resort to the bureau for information.

Use of Bureau of Arrest Information, — by Cases.

COURTS.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Boston Municipal,	154	131	97	81	63	44	32	15	40	40	12	143	852
Roxbury Municipal,	83	110	119	125	98	166	200	222	266	239	272	239	2,139
South Boston Municipal,	18	18	30	21	22	56	30	32	15	38	23	12	2,396
Charlestown Municipal,	8	12	16	19	18	33	22	38	44	24	50	49	333
East Boston District,	15	25	34	20	27	34	22	39	43	39	60	60	388
West Roxbury Municipal,	112	107	91	109	108	112	125	139	138	170	147	126	1,484
Dorchester Municipal,	-	5	1	5	9	2	19	2	2	1	-	2	13
Brighton Municipal,	-	-	11	5	9	10	19	17	19	17	25	38	175
Brookline Municipal,	15	21	25	14	5	6	5	12	22	42	40	31	152
Somerville Police,	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	39	30	18	34	28	256
Newton Police,	30	36	42	46	47	52	49	26	62	53	77	75	595
Chelsea Police,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex First Eastern District (Malden),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Middlesex Second Eastern District (Waltham),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	5
Middlesex Third Eastern District (Cambridge),	-	3	-	15	21	26	36	66	37	48	52	33	337
Norfolk Northern District (Dedham),	2	2	1	4	3	9	2	26	24	22	22	2	119
Norfolk Eastern District (Quincy),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boston Juvenile,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	5
Middlesex Superior (Cambridge),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Superior (Brookton),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk Superior (Boston),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
Total,	437	470	449	459	424	550	563	681	751	751	789	838	7,162

Summary of Cases Inquired about.

October-April (11 courts) 2,789; average monthly, 465; daily, 18.

April-October (21 courts) 4,373; average monthly, 729; daily, 28.

CHANGES IN THE SERVICE.

REVISED TO FEB. 1, 1917.

Feb. 10, 1916, James C. Donegan appointed in the Police Court of Chicopee, succeeding Chester H. Ballard, who died February 3.

Feb. 18, 1916, George W. King added as juvenile probation officer in the Police Court of Holyoke.

March 1, 1916, Miss Mary A. Burke and Miss Jane E. Stone added in the Boston Juvenile Court, and John M. Kingman's appointment made permanent.

March 14, 1916, William J. McGrath appointed as juvenile probation officer in the Second District Court of Bristol, Fall River, succeeding Edward F. Murphy, who died March 10.

March 25, 1916, Samuel E. McDonald appointed in the District Court of Dukes County, Oak Bluffs, succeeding LaRoy S. Lewis, who died March 23.

June 1, 1916, Miss Eleanor F. Holland, William J. Joyce and William A. Maloney added as assistant probation officers in the Municipal Court of the City of Boston.

Sept. 1, 1916, Fred F. Flynn appointed in the District Court of Lawrence, succeeding Clinton P. Vose, who retired July 31.

Oct. 16, 1916, Henry W. Howard added as assistant probation officer in the Second District Court of Eastern Middlesex, Waltham.

Nov. 1, 1916, Edward E. Moore appointed as juvenile probation officer in the Municipal Court of the Charlestown District, succeeding Miss Florence A. Smith, who resigned October 31.

Dec. 15, 1916, Mrs. Herman O. Beyer and Miss Ellen H. Gleason added as deputy probation officers in the Municipal Court of the West Roxbury District.

Jan. 1, 1917, Allison G. Catheron added in the Superior Court of Suffolk County, Boston, "to be in charge of all pro-

bation work therein, with authority to exercise supervision over all other probation officers of the Superior Court in said county."

Jan. 1, 1917, Charles A. Salisbury added in the Superior Court of Essex County, Lawrence.

Jan. 9, 1917, Miss Ida R. Parker added as assistant probation officer in the Municipal Court of Brookline.

Jan. 9, 1917, John L. Sullivan appointed in the District Court of Hampshire, succeeding George L. Harris, who resigned Dec. 31, 1916. Mr. Harris retained office in the Superior Court of Franklin and Hampshire counties.

Jan. 12, 1917, John Nugent appointed in the Second District Court of Southern Worcester, succeeding Hamilton Boyd, who died January 4.

SUMMARY.

There has been an increase in the force of 12 officers, making the total number at the present time 148.

In addition to the 12 officers appointed to fill newly created positions, 6 officers have succeeded incumbents who resigned, retired or died, making a total of 18 appointments.

Of the 12 officers added, 5 are juvenile officers and 6 are women.

Chester H. Ballard, Chicopee, Feb. 3, 1916.

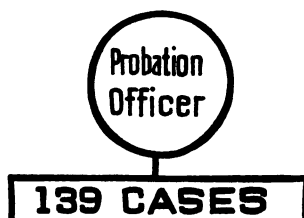
Edward F. Murphy, Fall River, March 10, 1916.

LaRoy S. Lewis, Oak Bluffs, March 23, 1916.

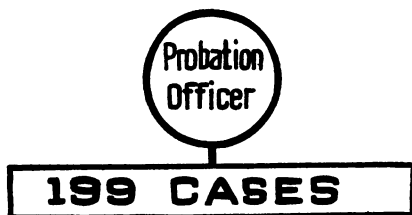
Hamilton Boyd, Northbridge, Jan. 4, 1917.

Increasing Load of Probation Officers.

1909



1916



COLLECTIONS PER OFFICER

1909
AVERAGE COLLECTION
OF EACH OFFICER.

\$ 589



1916
AVERAGE COLLECTION
OF EACH OFFICER.

\$2884



APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

CASES TAKEN ON PROBATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1916.

TABLE I. — *Ages, by Counties and Sex.*

COUNTIES.	Under 10 Years.		10 to 12 Years.		13 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		16 Years.		17 Years.		18 Years.		19 Years.		20 Years.		21 Years.		22 to 26 Years.		27 to 30 Years.		31 to 40 Years.		41 to 50 Years.		Over 50 Years.		Total.		Aggregate.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes County and Nantucket.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	1	5	-	3	-	3	-	5	1	27	2	10	-	7	-	2	-	70	4	74		
Berkshire.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	8	-	8		
Essex.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	3	4	-	4	2	6	-	4	1	23	4	11	-	6	-	5	1	70	8	78		
Franklin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	5	1	6		
Hampden.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	11	-	7	2	4	-	3	-	34	2	36		
Hampshire.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	14	-	14		
Middlesex.	-	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	7	2	9	-	16	-	19	-	10	-	17	-	61	3	38	3	32	3	22	-	242	11	253		
Norfolk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	4	-	6	-	22	3	14	1	10	-	4	-	65	5	70		
Plymouth.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	8	1	7	2	10	-	1	-	31	3	34		
Suffolk.	-	-	7	-	12	-	11	1	6	1	28	6	28	1	25	4	29	1	34	4	223	31	156	20	103	11	57	3	723	83	806				
Worcester.	2	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	5	1	11	-	6	-	8	1	43	1	37	10	30	-	11	-	166	13	179		
Total.	3	-	11	-	12	-	16	-	19	1	22	3	50	7	62	2	67	7	64	1	77	7	424	46	285	38	207	14	109	4	1,428	130	1,558		

SUPERIOR COURTS — *Concluded.*TABLE II. — *Results in the Superior Courts (Year ending Sept. 30, 1916).*

COUNTIES.	Surrendered to the Court for Violation of the Terms of Probation.	Disappeared and defaulted.	Probation ended by New Arrest.	Term of Probation extended.	Case filed or Probationer discharged.
Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes County and Nantucket.	3	-	9	1	65
Berkshire,	-	-	-	-	17
Essex,	2	-	2	-	43
Franklin,	-	-	-	-	8
Hampden,	5	-	-	1	31
Hampshire,	2	-	-	-	28
Middlesex,	59	8	8	9	165
Norfolk,	4	1	2	-	51
Plymouth,	9	1	2	-	31
Suffolk,	162	-	7	26	282
Worcester,	9	3	1	-	20
Total,	255	13	31	37	741

MUNICIPAL COURTS.
CASES TAKEN ON PROBATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1916.
TABLE III. — *Ages, by Courts and Sex.*

COURTS.	Under 10 Years.		10 to 12 Years.		13 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		16 Years.		17 Years.		18 Years.		19 Years.		20 Years.		21 Years.		22 to 30 Years.		31 to 40 Years.		41 to 50 Years.		Over 50 Years.		Total.		Aggregate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Boston, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	23	82	29	80	36	73	38	95	57	1,107	530	1,166	515	932	277	618	121	4,196	1,026	5,822	
Brighton, .	-	-	-	4	3	10	-	3	10	12	-	5	7	1	6	-	9	1	4	-	9	-	72	1	85	3	66	1	43	-	335	7	342	
Charlestown, .	13	-	41	-	3	2	13	1	19	-	14	5	15	2	11	5	19	-	13	3	18	3	252	31	324	34	265	14	162	8	1,182	108	1,290	
Dorchester, .	1	-	13	-	7	10	-	15	-	7	1	6	-	2	-	10	-	12	-	8	-	81	2	83	6	85	5	62	1	402	15	417		
East Boston, .	22	-	45	1	21	20	-	32	1	20	1	20	1	21	1	18	1	10	-	9	-	15	1	146	5	135	5	118	10	84	4	716	30	746
Roxbury, .	20	-	99	-	39	46	1	40	3	35	3	29	1	26	9	42	6	47	4	23	4	360	43	348	56	237	41	137	17	1,538	188	1,726		
South Boston, .	7	-	73	1	38	39	-	30	-	26	-	29	1	30	3	20	-	16	2	14	-	193	13	168	25	151	27	59	17	893	89	983		
West Roxbury, .	8	-	28	-	10	14	-	11	-	13	1	10	-	5	-	10	-	6	-	17	-	95	1	103	5	77	2	55	2	462	11	473		
Brookline, .	1	-	5	-	3	2	-	6	-	3	1	1	1	1	3	-	5	-	1	-	7	1	39	3	23	1	23	1	13	-	135	8	143	
Total, .	72	-	308	2	124	2	154	2	165	4	123	12	161	30	183	47	205	43	181	47	216	66	2,345	629	2,435	650	1,954	378	1,233	170	9,859	2,082	11,941	

MUNICIPAL COURTS — *Concluded.*TABLE IV. — *Results in Municipal Courts (Year ending Sept. 30, 1916).*

COURTS.	Surrendered to the Court for Violation of the Terms of Probation.	Disappeared and defaulted.	Probation ended by New Arrest.	Term of Probation extended.	Case filed or Probationer discharged.
Boston,	1,078	1,819	21	1,789	2,889
Brighton,	8	50	17	75	162
Charlestown,	239	210	6	234	918
Dorchester,	26	8	53	31	337
East Boston,	159	25	-	114	615
Roxbury,	363	115	20	41	1,237
South Boston,	33	19	105	50	777
West Roxbury,	33	10	10	22	243
Brookline,	16	8	12	118	97
Total,	1,955	2,264	234	2,474	7,275

POLICE COURTS.

CASES TAKEN ON PROBATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1916.

TABLE V.—Ages, by Courts and Sex.

COURTS.	UNDER 10 YEARS.		10 TO 12 YEARS.		12 YEARS.		14 YEARS.		15 YEARS.		16 YEARS.		17 YEARS.		18 YEARS.		19 YEARS.		20 YEARS.		21 YEARS.		22 TO 26 YEARS.		27 TO 40 YEARS.		41 TO 50 YEARS.		OVER 50 YEARS.		TOTAL.		Aggregate.
	10 YEARS.		10 TO 12 YEARS.		12 YEARS.		14 YEARS.		15 YEARS.		16 YEARS.		17 YEARS.		18 YEARS.		19 YEARS.		20 YEARS.		21 YEARS.		22 TO 26 YEARS.		27 TO 40 YEARS.		41 TO 50 YEARS.		OVER 50 YEARS.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Brookton,	2	-	6	-	5	1	5	3	7	2	5	-	6	-	13	-	8	-	13	-	13	-	139	18	177	16	153	9	83	3	635	52	687
Chelsea,	14	-	61	1	32	-	19	-	21	-	14	3	5	-	5	1	8	1	6	-	14	3	139	7	167	6	147	11	100	4	763	37	789
Chicopee,	4	-	8	-	2	-	7	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	3	1	3	1	2	2	5	-	32	-	33	2	36	-	13	-	154	6	160
Fitchburg,	2	-	7	-	8	-	7	-	6	1	3	-	7	-	3	-	11	1	5	-	9	-	85	3	82	4	62	3	45	1	243	13	255
Holyoke,	4	-	15	1	9	-	8	-	7	1	9	1	3	1	1	-	2	-	3	-	4	-	31	3	51	5	44	2	22	1	212	16	228
Lee,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	9	2	11
Lowell,	5	-	28	1	17	-	16	1	21	-	14	1	13	4	21	3	14	1	16	2	12	2	106	23	275	47	245	21	169	14	1,063	120	1,183
Marlborough,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	28	2	39	-	39	-	26	1	146	3	149
Newburyport,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	29	-	38	5	22	3	18	1	123	9	133
Newton,	1	1	10	-	4	1	7	-	19	-	8	1	12	-	13	1	14	-	18	-	12	-	87	1	67	4	56	4	23	-	351	13	364
Somerville,	18	1	51	-	26	1	26	-	34	3	34	-	15	1	10	2	8	1	13	-	18	-	111	4	82	3	63	3	34	3	543	22	565
Springfield,	1	-	24	-	15	-	18	1	17	-	18	3	18	3	28	3	20	3	12	2	18	1	182	30	148	25	103	6	64	2	698	79	765
Williamstown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	4	1	5
Total,	51	2	212	3	121	3	113	5	136	7	114	9	85	9	100	12	93	8	91	6	109	6	1,061	93	1,160	118	976	62	597	30	5,019	373	5,392

POLICE COURTS — *Concluded.*TABLE VI. — *Results in Police Courts (Year ending Sept. 30, 1916).*

Courts.	Surrendered to the Court for Violation of the Terms of Probation.	Disappeared and defaulted.	Probation ended by New Arrest.	Term of Probation extended.	Case filed or Probationer discharged.
Brockton,	102	35	-	-	552
Chelsea,	24	2	16	18	133
Chicopee,	3	-	10	-	79
Fitchburg,	16	53	2	3	217
Holyoke,	15	-	31	38	179
Lee,	6	-	-	9	17
Lowell,	223	182	5	1	697
Marlborough,	23	-	8	9	56
Newburyport,	11	-	-	1	29
Newton,	54	22	2	209	294
Somerville,	41	190	10	730	305
Springfield,	110	90	9	432	162
Williamstown,	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	628	574	93	1,450	2,720

DISTRICT COURTS.

CASES TAKEN ON PROBATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1916.

TABLE VII. — *Ages, by Courts and Sex.*

Courts.	Under 10 Years.		10 to 12 Years.		13 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		16 Years.		17 Years.		18 Years.		19 Years.		20 Years.		21 Years.		22 to 29 Years.		31 to 40 Years.		41 to 50 Years.		Over 50 Years.		Total.		Aggregate.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		
Barnstable, First, .	3	-	9	-	5	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	11	-	3	1	5	-	4	1	49	3	52
Barnstable, Second, .	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	
Berkshire, Central, .	-	-	6	-	2	-	3	-	6	-	3	1	4	-	5	-	3	2	5	-	5	-	52	4	73	3	60	2	35	1	200	13	273
Berkshire, Northern, .	2	-	7	-	3	-	4	-	3	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	32	-	28	2	22	-	19	-	128	5	133	
Berkshire, Southern, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	7	-	9	-	6	1	32	3	35	
Berkshire, Fourth, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	4	-	10	-	20	-	19	-	18	1	72	2	74	
Bristol, First, .	2	-	9	-	8	-	5	-	3	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	23	3	36	2	47	-	22	-	167	5	173	
Bristol, Second, .	15	-	64	-	29	-	35	7	47	2	18	1	22	1	17	2	14	1	11	1	16	-	148	13	140	23	168	21	131	9	875	81	966
Bristol, Third, .	2	-	10	-	12	-	6	2	11	1	15	1	5	2	9	1	8	4	12	4	7	1	91	22	108	14	74	7	33	7	403	66	469
Bristol, Fourth, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	-	11	1	8	1	4	-	48	5	53	
Dukes County, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	14	1	15
Essex, First, .	4	-	7	-	10	-	7	1	5	-	9	1	5	1	9	-	4	1	9	-	8	-	109	2	126	5	127	3	56	1	495	15	510

DISTRICT COURTS — Continued.

CASES TAKEN ON PROBATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1916 — Concluded.

TABLE VII. — Ages, by Courts and Sex — Concluded.

[illegible]

DISTRICT COURTS — *Continued.*TABLE VIII. — *Results in District Courts (Year ending Sept. 30, 1916).*

Courts.	Surrendered to the Court for Violation of the Terms of Probation.	Disappeared and defaulted.	Probation ended by New Arrest.	Term of Probation extended.	Case filed or Probationer discharged.
Barnstable, First,	3	-	-	-	-
Barnstable, Second,	-	-	-	1	8
Berkshire, Central,	16	19	24	10	76
Berkshire, Northern,	9	-	4	2	86
Berkshire, Southern,	2	1	-	10	37
Berkshire, Fourth,	3	-	2	2	65
Bristol, First,	2	12	17	3	131
Bristol, Second,	66	72	28	276	662
Bristol, Third,	80	73	25	136	326
Bristol, Fourth,	3	-	-	1	14
Dukes County,	-	-	1	-	3
Essex, First,	106	99	26	227	502
Essex, Second,	6	11	11	6	44
Essex, Northern Central,	11	39	2	30	312
Essex, Southern,	185	82	23	54	503
Essex, Eastern,	6	-	7	2	29
Essex, Third,	2	5	1	-	51
Lawrence,	15	1	23	6	183
Franklin,	5	-	-	-	44
Franklin, Eastern,	-	-	-	-	-
Hampden, Eastern,	-	3	-	7	29
Hampden, Western,	10	5	12	117	109
Hampshire,	1	-	1	-	29
Hampshire, Eastern,	2	3	2	5	17
Middlesex, Central,	13	29	3	18	81
Middlesex, First Northern,	-	12	2	2	46
Middlesex, First Southern,	-	2	1	1	5
Middlesex, First Eastern,	26	95	15	418	525
Middlesex, Second Eastern,	10	25	4	80	113
Middlesex, Third Eastern,	62	179	-	117	368

DISTRICT COURTS — *Concluded.*TABLE VIII. — *Results in District Courts (Year ending Sept. 30, 1916) — Concluded.*

COURTS.	Surrendered to the Court for Violation of the Terms of Probation.	Disappeared and defaulted.	Probation ended by New Arrest.	Term of Probation extended.	Case filed or Probationer discharged.
Middlesex, Fourth Eastern,	14	-	-	130	125
Norfolk, Northern,	5	2	-	-	21
Norfolk, Southern,	2	-	1	-	49
Norfolk, Eastern,	6	311	8	113	267
Norfolk, Western,	4	1	8	7	9
Plymouth, Second,	32	50	-	268	15
Plymouth, Third,	2	2	1	-	54
Plymouth, Fourth,	-	2	1	3	11
Worcester, Central,	53	18	5	14	268
Worcester, First Northern,	7	13	-	15	67
Worcester, First Southern,	2	1	4	-	2
Worcester, Second Southern,	4	-	1	1	44
Worcester, Third Southern,	4	2	3	-	44
Worcester, First Eastern,	2	-	1	-	4
Worcester, Second Eastern,	9	2	4	1	26
Worcester, Western,	-	-	-	-	-
Winchendon,	1	31	3	10	56
Leominster,	24	40	20	41	139
Total,	815	1,242	293	2,134	5,598

BOSTON JUVENILE COURT.

CASES TAKEN ON PROBATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1916.

TABLE IX. — *Offences, by Ages and Sex.*

OFFENCE.	UNDER 10 YEARS.		10 TO 12 YEARS.		13 YEARS.		14 YEARS.		15 YEARS.		16 YEARS.		TOTAL.		Aggregate.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Act, unnatural,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
Appropriation, unlawful,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Assault and battery,	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3
Assault with intent to rob,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Attempt to commit a crime,	2	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	4
Breaking and entering,	9	-	37	-	8	-	4	-	11	-	2	-	71	-	71
Car fare, evading,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	9	-	9
City ordinance and town by-law, violation,	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Disorderly conduct,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Drunkenness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fires, setting,	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Fornication,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Gaming and present at,	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	11	-	11
Idle and disorderly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Larceny,	11	-	44	8	25	5	20	5	19	6	22	7	141	31	172
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lewdness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Loitering,	1	-	3	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	11
Missiles, throwing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
Newsboys' law, violation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Night walking,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Peddling law, violation,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Probation, violation,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Property, destruction of,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Ride, stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Runaway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
School offender,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Stolen property, receiving,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Stubbornness,	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	6	4	10
Trespassing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Truancy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Waywardness,	-	-	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	-	2	8	8	16
Total,	26	-	102	11	44	7	38	7	48	14	37	14	295	53	348

TABLE X. — *Results in the Boston Juvenile Court (Year ending Sept. 30, 1916).*

Court.	Surrendered to the Court for Violation of the Terms of Probation.	Disappeared and defaulted.	Probation ended by New Arrest.	Term of Probation extended.	Cases filed or Probationers discharged.
Boston Juvenile,	17	3	1	4	317

SUMMARY OF CASES PLACED ON PROBATION, ETC.—*Concluded.*TABLE XII. — *Results in All Courts for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1916.*

Courts.	Total Results reported.	Surrendered to the Court for Violation of the Terms of Probation.	Per Cent.	Disappeared and defaulted.	Per Cent.	Probation ended by New Arrest.	Per Cent.	Term of Probation extended.	Per Cent.	Case filed or Probationer discharged.	Per Cent.
Superior, . . .	1,077	255	23.6	13	1.2	31	2.8	37	3.5	741	68.8
Municipal, . . .	14,202	1,955	13.8	2,264	15.9	224	1.6	2,474	17.4	7,275	51.2
Police, . . .	5,455	623	11.5	574	10.5	38	1.7	1,450	26.5	2,720	49.8
District, . . .	10,082	815	8.1	1,242	12.3	293	2.9	2,134	21.2	5,598	55.5
Juvenile, . . .	342	17	5.0	3	.9	1	.3	4	1.2	317	92.6
Total, . . .	31,168	3,670	11.7	4,096	13.1	652	2.0	6,099	19.5	16,651	53.4

RESULTS OF PROBATION

Cases Reported	100%	31,168
Defaulted	4,096	13.1%
Re-Arrested	652	2%
Surrendered	3,670	11.7%
Probation Extended	6,099	19.5%
Filed or Discharged	16,651	53.4%

SUMMARY

22,750	73 %	8,418
Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory

TABLE XIII. — NUMBER REMAINING ON PROBATION SEPT. 30, 1916.

Court.	Men.	Women.	Total Adults.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Juveniles.	Aggregate.
<i>Superior.</i>							
Barnstable,	9	-	9	3	-	3	12
Bristol,	84	7	91	44	2	46	137
Dukes,	1	-	1	1	-	1	2
Nantucket,	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Berkshire,	16	-	16	-	-	-	16
Essex,	213	14	227	7	1	8	235
Franklin,	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
Hampden,	54	9	63	3	-	3	66
Hampshire,	9	1	10	2	-	2	12
Middlesex,	256	7	263	14	1	15	278
Norfolk,	75	5	80	-	-	-	80
Plymouth,	85	10	95	2	-	2	97
Suffolk,	1,205	114	1,319	86	9	95	1,414
Worcester,	124	6	130	44	3	47	177
Total,	2,137	173	2,310	206	16	222	2,532
<i>Juvenile.</i>							
Boston,	-	-	-	283	99	382	382
<i>Municipal.</i>							
Boston,	2,028	936	2,964	-	-	-	2,964
Brighton,	115	3	118	19	1	20	138
Charlestown,	263	43	306	70	5	75	381
Dorchester,	169	6	175	24	1	25	200
East Boston,	196	11	207	85	1	86	293
Roxbury,	663	132	795	216	11	227	1,022
South Boston,	110	33	143	63	1	64	207
West Roxbury,	76	1	77	39	-	39	116
Brookline,	68	3	71	11	1	12	83
Total,	3,688	1,168	4,856	527	21	548	5,404
<i>Police.</i>							
Brockton,	93	14	107	25	6	31	138
Chelsea,	120	9	129	72	2	74	203
Chicopee,	83	7	90	24	-	24	114
Fitchburg,	38	3	41	14	4	18	59
Holyoke,	44	8	52	36	3	39	91
Lee,	5	2	7	3	-	3	10
Lowell,	707	79	786	75	1	76	862

TABLE XIII. — NUMBER REMAINING ON PROBATION SEPT. 30, 1916 —
Continued.

COUNTY.	Men.	Women.	Total Adults.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Juveniles.	Aggregate.
<i>Police — Con.</i>							
Marlborough,	68	2	70	8	1	9	79
Newburyport,	11	3	14	1	2	3	17
Newton,	146	10	156	9	2	11	167
Somerville,	154	8	162	121	3	124	286
Springfield,	487	76	563	87	4	91	654
Williamstown,	2	1	3	—	—	—	3
Total,	1,958	222	2,180	475	28	503	2,683
<i>District.</i>							
Barnstable, First,	13	—	13	8	1	9	22
Barnstable, Second,	3	—	3	12	—	12	15
Berkshire, Central,	140	6	146	15	2	17	163
Berkshire, Northern,	79	2	81	22	2	24	106
Berkshire, Southern,	21	2	23	1	—	1	24
Berkshire, Fourth,	9	—	9	—	—	—	9
Bristol, First,	66	3	69	15	1	16	85
Bristol, Second,	192	21	213	166	6	172	385
Bristol, Third,	163	32	195	47	—	47	242
Bristol, Fourth,	20	1	21	8	—	8	29
Dukes County,	2	—	2	1	1	2	4
Essex, First,	197	11	208	39	—	39	247
Essex, Second,	48	3	51	1	—	1	52
Essex, Northern Central,	41	10	51	1	—	1	52
Essex, Southern,	234	28	262	61	1	62	324
Essex, Eastern,	15	—	15	2	—	2	17
Essex, Third,	9	—	9	—	—	—	9
Lawrence,	65	10	75	87	3	90	165
Franklin,	18	2	20	3	3	6	26
Franklin, Eastern,	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Hampden, Eastern,	24	2	26	2	—	2	28
Hampden, Western,	66	12	78	30	3	33	111
Hampshire,	43	2	45	21	—	21	66
Hampshire, Eastern,	13	2	15	1	1	2	17
Middlesex, Central,	75	3	78	3	2	5	83
Middlesex, First Northern,	55	—	55	4	—	4	59
Middlesex, First Southern,	54	1	55	6	—	6	61

TABLE XIII. — NUMBER REMAINING ON PROBATION SEPT. 30, 1916 —
Concluded.

COUNT.	Men.	Women.	Total Adults.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Juveniles.	Aggregate.
<i>District — Con.</i>							
Middlesex, First Eastern, . . .	251	1	252	36	4	40	292
Middlesex, Second Eastern, . . .	105	4	109	11	—	11	120
Middlesex, Third Eastern, . . .	340	19	359	135	9	144	508
Middlesex, Fourth Eastern, . . .	60	4	64	9	1	10	74
Norfolk, Northern, . . .	26	—	26	25	—	25	51
Norfolk, Southern, . . .	30	—	30	12	—	12	42
Norfolk, Eastern, . . .	218	9	227	32	1	33	260
Norfolk, Western, . . .	39	3	42	1	—	1	43
Plymouth, Second, . . .	120	3	123	4	1	5	128
Plymouth, Third, . . .	40	3	43	6	—	6	49
Plymouth, Fourth, . . .	5	2	7	—	—	—	7
Worcester, Central, . . .	40	3	43	—	—	—	43
Worcester, First Northern, . . .	24	—	24	3	1	4	28
Worcester, First Southern, . . .	23	—	23	11	1	12	35
Worcester, Second Southern, . . .	29	1	30	—	—	—	30
Worcester, Third Southern, . . .	29	—	29	—	—	—	29
Worcester, First Eastern, . . .	10	—	10	2	1	3	13
Worcester, Second Eastern, . . .	46	—	46	1	—	1	47
Worcester, Western, . . .	56	2	58	4	2	6	64
Winchendon, . . .	53	—	53	6	—	6	59
Leominster, . . .	84	2	86	5	1	6	92
Total, . . .	3,295	209	3,504	859	48	907	4,411
Aggregate, . . .	11,078	1,772	12,850	2,350	212	2,562	15,412

TABLE XIV. — COMPARATIVE DISPOSITION OF CASES FOR THE YEAR
ENDING SEPT. 30, 1916.

COURTS.	Total Disposition.	Probation (including Suspended Sentence).	Per Cent.	Sentenced to Penal Institutions (not including Suspended Sentence).	Per Cent.	Fined and "Fine or Imprisonment."	Per Cent.	Filled.	Per Cent.
<i>Superior.</i>									
Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes County and Nantucket.	313	74	23.6	63	20.1	70	22.3	106	33.8
Berkshire,	59	8	13.5	18	30.5	10	16.9	23	38.9
Essex,	478	78	16.3	100	20.9	118	24.6	183	38.0
Franklin,	31	6	19.3	9	29.0	10	32.3	6	19.3
Hampden,	123	36	26.0	44	31.8	29	21.0	29	21.0
Hampshire,	66	14	21.2	15	22.7	11	16.6	26	39.3
Middlesex,	680	253	37.2	181	26.6	89	13.0	157	23.0
Norfolk,	279	70	25.0	49	17.5	60	21.5	100	35.8
Plymouth,	308	34	11.0	61	19.8	76	24.6	137	44.4
Suffolk,	3,338	806	24.1	943	28.2	406	12.1	1,183	35.4
Worcester,	971	179	18.4	168	17.3	115	11.8	509	52.4
Total,	6,661	1,558	23.3	1,651	24.7	994	14.9	2,458	36.9
<i>Municipal.</i>									
Boston,	20,978	5,522	27.7	3,320	15.8	3,362	16.0	8,474	40.3
Brighton,	1,396	342	24.5	66	4.7	517	37.0	471	33.7
Charlestown,	4,786	1,290	26.9	392	8.1	1,294	27.0	1,810	37.8
Dorchester,	1,964	417	21.2	77	3.9	861	43.6	609	31.0
East Boston,	2,348	746	31.7	228	9.7	733	31.1	641	27.2
Roxbury,	7,310	1,726	23.6	358	4.9	1,420	19.4	3,806	52.1
South Boston,	4,455	982	22.0	456	10.2	805	18.0	2,212	49.5
West Roxbury,	2,121	473	22.3	109	5.1	798	37.6	741	34.9
Brookline,	589	143	23.9	26	4.3	188	31.8	232	38.7
Total,	45,947	11,941	25.9	5,032	10.9	9,978	21.7	18,996	41.3
<i>Juvenile.</i>									
Boston,	646	348	53.5	60 ¹	9.2	5	.7	233	35.8
<i>Police.</i>									
Brookton,	2,587	687	26.4	658	25.3	944	36.3	298	11.4
Chelsea,	2,730	789	28.9	241	8.8	996	36.4	704	25.7
Chilcopee,	1,021	160	15.6	73	7.1	323	31.6	465	45.5
Fitchburg,	960	355	36.9	121	12.6	285	29.6	199	20.7

¹ Including 17 cases placed in care of the State Board of Charity.

TABLE XIV.—COMPARATIVE DISPOSITION OF CASES FOR THE YEAR
ENDING SEPT. 30, 1916—*Continued.*

COURTS.	Total Disposition.	Probation (including Suspended Sentence).	Per Cent.	Sentenced to Penal Institutions (not including Suspended Sentence).	Per Cent.	Fined and "Fine or Imprisonment."	Per Cent.	Filed.	Per Cent.
<i>Police — Con.</i>									
Holyoke,	1,470	228	15.5	363	24.0	715	48.6	164	11.1
Lee,	216	11	5.0	17	7.7	118	53.6	70	31.8
Lowell,	3,010	1,182	39.4	643	21.4	484	16.1	701	23.3
Marlborough,	275	140	53.2	32	11.4	24	8.5	70	25.0
Newburyport,	415	132	31.4	56	13.3	141	33.5	86	20.4
Newton,	837	364	43.3	89	10.5	90	10.6	294	35.0
Somerville,	1,309	565	43.4	92	7.0	244	26.4	308	23.7
Springfield,	2,636	765	28.9	164	6.2	876	33.1	831	31.4
Williamstown,	32	5	15.6	4	12.5	19	59.4	4	12.5
Total,	17,498	5,392	30.8	2,553	14.5	5,359	30.6	4,194	23.9
<i>District.</i>									
Barnstable, First,	240	52	21.6	12	5.0	95	39.5	81	33.7
Barnstable, Second,	116	13	96.6	9	7.5	55	45.8	39	32.5
Berkshire, Central,	1,077	273	24.8	142	12.9	267	24.2	395	35.9
Berkshire, Northern,	679	133	19.5	69	10.1	218	32.0	259	38.0
Berkshire, Southern,	251	35	14.0	14	5.6	153	61.2	49	19.6
Berkshire, Fourth,	255	74	28.4	16	6.1	76	29.2	89	34.2
Bristol, First,	1,057	172	16.2	262	24.7	451	42.5	172	16.2
Bristol, Second,	2,451	956	39.1	513	20.9	517	21.1	465	19.0
Bristol, Third,	2,522	469	18.6	465	18.4	538	21.3	1,050	41.8
Bristol, Fourth,	464	53	11.5	52	11.3	221	48.0	133	30.0
Dukes County,	69	15	21.4	5	7.1	23	32.8	26	37.1
Essex, First,	1,464	510	34.9	151	10.3	601	41.1	202	13.8
Essex, Second,	190	85	44.7	22	11.5	68	35.7	15	7.8
Essex, Northern Central,	1,143	399	35.0	140	12.2	294	25.7	310	27.1
Essex, Southern,	3,608	851	23.6	573	15.9	782	21.7	1,402	38.9
Essex, Eastern,	550	39	7.0	108	18.3	170	31.8	233	42.3
Essex, Third,	237	63	27.3	49	21.3	67	29.1	48	20.8
Lawrence,	2,972	299	9.9	1,301	43.3	619	20.6	753	25.1
Franklin,	818	48	5.8	60	7.3	357	43.8	353	43.0

TABLE XIV. — COMPARATIVE DISPOSITION OF CASES FOR THE YEAR
ENDING SEPT. 30, 1916 — *Concluded.*

COURTS.	Total Disposition.	Probation (including Suspended Sentence).	Per Cent.	Sentenced to Penal Institutions (not including Suspended Sentence).	Per Cent.	Fined and "Fine or Imprisonment."	Per Cent.	Filed.	Per Cent.
<i>District — Con.</i>									
Franklin, Eastern, . . .	40	5	12.5	5	12.5	15	37.5	15	37.5
Hampden, Eastern, . . .	332	62	18.7	37	11.2	96	29.1	137	41.5
Hampden, Western, . . .	760	160	21.0	92	12.1	339	44.6	169	22.2
Hampshire, . . .	791	99	12.3	53	6.6	311	38.8	323	41.0
Hampshire, Eastern, . . .	153	29	19.3	23	15.3	71	47.3	29	19.3
Middlesex, Central, . . .	510	233	47.6	32	6.4	119	23.8	121	24.2
Middlesex, First Northern, . . .	363	79	20.7	18	4.7	40	10.5	246	64.7
Middlesex, First Southern, . . .	372	45	12.1	40	10.8	109	29.4	178	48.1
Middlesex, First Eastern, . . .	1,955	1,069	55.5	78	3.9	318	16.2	470	23.9
Middlesex, Second Eastern, . . .	605	290	47.5	34	5.5	123	20.9	153	25.0
Middlesex, Third Eastern, . . .	2,389	779	33.3	224	9.7	466	20.2	830	35.6
Middlesex, Fourth Eastern, . . .	1,021	143	14.0	110	10.7	478	46.8	290	28.4
Norfolk, Northern, . . .	552	73	13.2	40	6.3	244	44.3	195	35.4
Norfolk, Southern, . . .	260	123	49.2	21	8.0	92	35.3	19	7.3
Norfolk, Eastern, . . .	1,441	650	45.1	87	6.0	269	18.6	435	30.2
Norfolk, Western, . . .	243	69	27.6	47	18.3	54	21.6	78	31.2
Plymouth, Second, . . .	321	123	15.6	39	10.3	317	33.6	237	35.0
Plymouth, Third, . . .	216	47	21.3	19	8.6	47	21.3	103	46.8
Plymouth, Fourth, . . .	237	11	4.5	18	7.5	124	55.8	74	30.8
Worcester, Central, . . .	3,730	314	8.4	756	20.4	1,455	39.3	1,205	32.5
Worcester, First Northern, . . .	422	58	13.8	72	17.1	168	40.0	124	29.5
Worcester, First Southern, . . .	445	55	12.2	33	8.4	178	39.5	174	38.6
Worcester, Second Southern, . . .	263	53	20.3	26	10.0	172	66.1	12	4.6
Worcester, Third Southern, . . .	181	59	32.7	29	16.1	33	18.3	60	33.3
Worcester, First Eastern, . . .	64	17	26.5	14	21.8	23	35.9	10	15.6
Worcester, Second Eastern, . . .	232	68	29.5	39	16.9	39	33.6	36	15.6
Worcester, Western, . . .	219	32	37.2	42	19.0	62	28.1	33	15.0
Winchendon, . . .	143	30	57.1	5	3.5	44	31.4	14	10.0
Leominster, . . .	735	265	35.8	123	16.3	160	21.6	137	25.2
Total, . . .	39,572	9,714	24.5	6,174	15.5	11,603	29.3	12,081	30.5
Aggregate, . . .	110,324	23,953	26.2	15,470	14.0	27,939	25.3	37,962	34.4

TABLE XV.—RELEASES BY PROBATION OFFICERS.

COURTS.	PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS.			PRISONERS.	
	Statements transmitted to Probation Officer.	Releases. ¹	Per Cent.	Investigations made by Probation Officer.	Releases.
<i>Superior.²</i>					
Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes County and Nantucket.	-	-	-	29	13
Berkshire,	-	-	-	6	6
Essex,	-	-	-	4	4
Franklin,	-	-	-	-	-
Hampden,	-	-	-	13	11
Hampshire,	-	-	-	8	2
Middlesex,	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk,	-	-	-	16	11
Plymouth,	-	-	-	11	3
Suffolk,	-	-	-	65	65
Worcester,	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	-	-	152	115
<i>Municipal.</i>					
Boston,	40,597	26,153	64.4	175	75
Brighton,	894	360	42.5	2	2
Charlestown,	4,524	923	20.4	9	6
Dorchester,	1,605	990	61.6	-	-
East Boston,	2,062	943	45.7	-	-
Roxbury,	6,417	2,427	37.8	23	20
South Boston,	5,474	2,867	52.3	-	-
West Roxbury,	1,569	237	20.8	-	-
Brookline,	5	5	100.0	4	4
Total,	63,147	34,995	55.4	212	107
<i>Police.</i>					
Brookton,	378	316	83.5	-	-
Chelsea,	2,176	445	20.4	7	6
Chicopee,	681	9	1.3	5	5
Fitchburg,	1,363	677	49.6	2	2
Holyoke,	797	553	69.3	19	19

¹ These persons are released without arraignment, under the provisions of Revised Laws, chapter 212, section 37, as amended by Acts of 1905, chapter 384.

² The release law as to drunkenness cases does not apply to the Superior Court or to the Boston Juvenile Court.

TABLE XV. — RELEASES BY PROBATION OFFICERS — *Continued.*

COURTS.	PERSONS ARRESTED FOR Drunkenness.			PRISONERS.	
	Statements trans- mitted to Probation Officer.	Releases. ¹	Per Cent.	Investiga- tions made by Probation Officer.	Releases.
<i>Police — Con.</i>					
Lee,	16	1	6.2	-	-
Lowell,	3,513	1,759	50.0	69	69
Marlborough,	230	80	34.7	-	-
Newburyport,	355	190	53.5	-	-
Newton,	347	70	20.1	-	-
Somerville,	388	114	29.3	15	10
Springfield,	1,349	986	73.0	21	21
Williamstown,	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	11,593	5,300	44.8	123	122
<i>District.</i>					
Barnstable, First,	-	-	-	-	-
Barnstable, Second,	2	-	-	-	-
Berkshire, Central,	917	385	96.5	5	5
Berkshire, Northern,	143	137	95.8	-	-
Berkshire, Southern,	-	-	-	-	-
Berkshire, Fourth,	108	108	100.0	2	2
Bristol, First,	1,269	543	42.7	-	-
Bristol, Second,	2,403	1,516	63.0	45	45
Bristol, Third,	756	756	100.0	23	23
Bristol, Fourth,	59	53	89.8	1	-
Dukes County,	5	2	40.0	-	-
Essex, First,	609	543	89.1	17	17
Essex, Second,	75	75	100.0	-	-
Essex, Northern Central,	1,527	774	50.6	14	13
Essex, Southern,	2,589	694	26.8	3	3
Essex, Eastern,	631	321	50.8	5	5
Essex, Third,	16	16	100.0	-	-
Lawrence,	1,849	860	47.0	-	-
Franklin,	187	149	79.6	-	-
Franklin, Eastern,	1	1	100.0	-	-
Hampden, Eastern,	-	-	-	-	-

¹ These persons are released without arraignment, under the provisions of Revised Laws, chapter 212, section 37, as amended by Acts of 1905, chapter 384.

TABLE XV. — RELEASES BY PROBATION OFFICERS — *Concluded.*

COURTS.	PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS.			PRISONERS.	
	Statements transmitted to Probation Officer.	Releases. ¹	Per Cent.	Investigations made by Probation Officer.	Releases.
<i>District — Con.</i>					
Hampden, Western, . . .	441	50	11.3	3	3
Hampshire,	10	10	100.0	—	—
Hampshire, Eastern, . . .	100	56	56.0	1	1
Middlesex, Central, . . .	37	37	100.0	4	4
Middlesex, First Northern, .	112	112	100.0	—	—
Middlesex, First Southern, .	244	45	18.4	—	—
Middlesex, First Eastern, . .	1,337	799	59.7	4	4
Middlesex, Second Eastern, .	340	547	65.1	—	—
Middlesex, Third Eastern, .	1,541	882	57.2	10	10
Middlesex, Fourth Eastern, .	154	114	74.0	19	19
Norfolk, Northern, . . .	292	116	39.7	2	2
Norfolk, Southern, . . .	1	1	100.0	1	1
Norfolk, Eastern, . . .	244	244	100.0	6	6
Norfolk, Western, . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth, Second, . . .	4	4	100.0	—	—
Plymouth, Third, . . .	81	81	100.0	—	—
Plymouth, Fourth, . . .	33	33	100.0	—	—
Worcester, Central, . . .	6,885	4,883	70.9	17	15
Worcester, First Northern, .	435	210	48.2	6	6
Worcester, First Southern, .	327	174	53.2	—	—
Worcester, Second Southern, .	83	—	—	—	—
Worcester, Third Southern, .	107	104	97.1	2	2
Worcester, First Eastern, . .	51	2	3.9	—	—
Worcester, Second Eastern, .	154	2	1.2	—	—
Worcester, Western, . . .	2	2	100.0	—	—
Winchendon,	142	30	21.1	—	—
Leominster,	7	2	28.5	2	2
Total,	26,810	15,973	59.5	192	188
Aggregate,	101,550	56,168	55.3	694	542

¹ These persons are released without arraignment, under the provisions of Revised Laws, chapter 212, section 37, as amended by Acts of 1906, chapter 384.

TABLE XVI. — COLLECTIONS BY PROBATION OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR
ENDING SEPT. 30, 1916.

Courts.	Restitu- tion.	Non- support.	Court Expense.	Suspended Sentences.	Total.
<i>Superior.</i>					
Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes County and Nantucket.	-	\$2,170 75	-	-	\$2,170 75
Berkshire,	\$126 00	633 00	-	-	759 00
Essex,	115 50	2,881 05	\$63 70	-	3,060 25
Franklin,	-	114 00	-	-	114 00
Hampden,	285 90	1,106 86	-	-	1,394 76
Hampshire,	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex,	969 11	14,915 97	1,678 00	-	17,563 08
Norfolk,	923 95	230 50	86 90	-	1,241 35
Plymouth,	598 00	1,967 50	-	-	2,565 50
Suffolk,	10,395 47	29,722 50	160 00	-	40,117 97
Worcester,	53 00	2,326 60	-	-	2,379 60
Total,	\$13,331 93	\$56,070 73	\$1,929 20	-	\$71,331 86
<i>Juvenile.</i>					
Boston,	\$394 53	-	\$92 18	\$35 50	\$512 21
<i>Municipal.</i>					
Boston,	\$8,909 88	\$44,875 19	\$785 88	\$8,339 00	\$63,909 95
Brighton,	348 25	7,707 21	-	944 30	8,999 06
Charlestown,	130 56	2,909 00	-	3,002 50	6,132 06
Dorchester,	385 29	7,194 25	-	832 00	8,411 54
East Boston,	677 71	5,779 30	10 30	1,514 00	7,981 21
Roxbury,	1,324 92	20,530 00	-	3,651 56	25,506 48
South Boston,	665 80	5,354 73	-	1,317 90	7,338 13
West Roxbury,	649 19	2,128 65	-	2,308 25	5,086 09
Brookline,	348 88	1,392 20	-	600 05	2,341 13
Total,	\$13,440 18	\$97,870 53	\$796 08	\$22,509 46	\$134,616 25
<i>Police.</i>					
Brockton,	\$409 63	\$3,362 10	-	\$6,458 00	\$10,229 73
Chester,	195 71	796 25	-	545 00	1,536 96
Chicopee,	104 22	1,706 25	-	-	1,812 47
Fitchburg,	184 45	698 75	-	2,037 50	2,890 70
Holyoke,	161 00	1,315 25	-	601 00	1,977 25
Lee,	-	147 00	-	25 00	172 00
Lowell,	371 06	7,987 00	\$18 02	3,064 53	11,440 00
Marlborough,	-	812 17	-	-	812 17
Newburyport,	55 51	1,229 00	-	-	1,284 51

TABLE XVI.—COLLECTIONS BY PROBATION OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR
ENDING SEPT. 30, 1916 — *Continued.*

Courts.	Restitu- tion.	Non- support.	Court Expense.	Suspended Sentences.	Total.
<i>Police — Con.</i>					
Newton,	\$155 27	\$2,608 18	-	\$1,427 50	\$4,190 90
Somerville,	498 53	8,977 25	-	764 50	5,240 28
Springfield,	456 17	18,422 72	\$61 30	1,598 00	20,533 19
Williamstown,	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	\$2,561 55	\$42,968 87	\$79 82	\$16,516 02	\$62,120 76
<i>District.</i>					
Barnstable, First,	-	\$406 00	-	\$531 00	\$937 00
Barnstable, Second,	-	167 00	-	-	167 00
Berkshire, Central,	\$179 83	3,425 52	-	604 11	4,209 46
Berkshire, Northern,	75 00	1,170 53	\$3 07	-	1,248 60
Berkshire, Southern,	19 55	196 50	-	-	215 05
Berkshire, Fourth,	-	169 33	15 00	-	184 33
Bristol, First,	151 50	976 50	-	30 00	1,158 00
Bristol, Second,	681 95	12,461 90	658 07	2,471 55	16,268 47
Bristol, Third,	599 26	7,086 25	83 08	1,961 05	9,734 74
Bristol, Fourth,	37 40	549 00	-	65 00	651 40
Dukes County,	15 44	133 18	-	-	153 62
Essex, First,	818 53	13,736 33	564 26	3,457 00	18,571 27
Essex, Second,	117 13	483 00	-	256 00	856 13
Essex, Northern Central,	312 00	1,683 50	5 40	670 00	2,670 90
Essex, Southern,	1,243 60	23,117 84	117 50	3,965 85	27,444 79
Essex, Eastern,	65 00	710 77	-	141 00	916 77
Essex, Third,	-	39 85	50	277 00	317 35
Franklin,	448 83	290 00	-	552 20	1,291 03
Franklin, Eastern,	-	336 50	-	-	336 50
Hampden, Eastern,	12 00	398 25	-	171 40	576 65
Hampden, Western,	-	407 50	-	255 00	662 50
Hampshire,	244 77	419 75	-	931 00	1,596 52
Hampshire, Eastern,	309 59	54 50	-	97 00	461 09
Lawrence,	60 00	1,948 25	30 00	90 00	2,128 25
Middlesex, Central,	82 00	333 50	33 16	1,177 49	1,631 15
Middlesex, First Northern,	4 00	413 00	26 43	207 30	650 73
Middlesex, First Southern,	-	315 00	-	-	315 00
Middlesex, First Eastern,	252 16	9,130 60	-	2,341 40	11,724 16
Middlesex, Second Eastern,	175 30	1,410 82	-	794 65	2,380 77

TABLE XVI. — COLLECTIONS BY PROBATION OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR
ENDING SEPT. 30, 1916 — *Concluded.*

Courts.	Restitu- tion.	Non- support.	Court Expense.	Suspended Sentences.	Total.
<i>District — Con.</i>					
Middlesex, Third Eastern, . . .	\$1,172 16	\$8,886 15	-	\$2,043 28	\$12,101 59
Middlesex, Fourth Eastern, . . .	158 00	1,156 25	-	2,190 00	3,504 25
Norfolk, Northern, . . .	74 58	733 50	-	-	808 08
Norfolk, Southern, . . .	51 00	737 75	-	522 00	1,310 75
Norfolk, Eastern, . . .	653 21	4,943 02	-	3,468 60	9,064 83
Norfolk, Western, . . .	-	1,066 95	\$15 46	57 00	1,139 41
Plymouth, Second, . . .	255 00	260 50	-	308 00	823 50
Plymouth, Third, . . .	-	526 25	-	356 50	882 75
Plymouth, Fourth, . . .	-	227 00	-	490 00	717 00
Worcester, Central, . . .	100 35	2,280 62	30 00	505 50	2,916 47
Worcester, First Northern, . . .	10 80	1,123 00	33 48	210 00	1,387 28
Worcester, First Southern, . . .	72 00	348 50	-	-	420 50
Worcester, Second Southern, . . .	-	98 87	-	236 00	334 87
Worcester, Third Southern, . . .	6 00	326 24	-	67 00	399 24
Worcester, First Eastern, . . .	-	176 50	-	83 00	259 50
Worcester, Second Eastern, . . .	26 90	643 99	-	55 00	725 89
Worcester, Western, . . .	-	197 53	50 00	127 32	374 85
Winchendon, . . .	29 20	99 00	-	464 00	592 20
Leominster, . . .	164 86	1,237 54	-	1,010 54	2,412 94
Total, . . .	\$8,674 00	\$106,103 88	\$1,665 56	\$33,240 74	\$149,684 18
Aggregate, . . .	\$38,452 19	\$303,009 01	\$4,562 34	\$72,291 72	\$418,315 26

LIST OF PROBATION OFFICERS.

REVISED TO FEB. 1, 1917.

NOTE. — At least one probation officer is required by law for every criminal court in the Commonwealth. In the Superior Court all are designated as "probation officers" and the number is controlled by the court. In the lower courts, prior to 1915, one officer was provided by general law for each court, to have charge of both adult and juvenile cases. Special juvenile officers were provided under the juvenile delinquency law in such courts as were found by the Commission on Probation to require them. Additional or assistant officers were provided by special acts for certain courts. Under chapter 254 of the Acts of 1915, additional probation officers may be appointed in any court as the judge finds necessary, and one of the officers may be designated as "chief probation officer."

SUPERIOR COURTS.

14 Courts, 19 Officers (4 Women).

Court.	Name of Officer.	Began Service.	Post Office Address.
Barnstable County,	Francis S. Babbitt, . . .	1901	Box 244, Taunton.
Bristol County, .			
Dukes County, .			
Nantucket County,	David L. Evans, . . .	1907	Box 1498, Pittsfield.
Berkshire County, .			
Essex County, .			
Essex County, .	William T. Kimball, . . .	1898	Court House, Lawrence.
	Charles A. Salisbury, . . .	1917	
Franklin County,	George L. Harris, . . .	1891	103 State St., Northampton.
Hampshire County,			
Hampden County, .	Edward A. Hall, . . .	1908	Court House, Springfield.
Middlesex County,	James P. Ramsay, . . .	1901	Court House, East Cambridge.
	Miss M. Louise Higginbotham, .	1910	
	Frank A. Hagar, . . .	1902	
Norfolk County,	Albert F. Kirkby, . . .	1914	Court House, Brookton.
Plymouth County,			
Suffolk County,	Allison G. Catheron, . . .	1917	Room 206, Court House, Boston.
	Richard Keefe, . . .	1891	
	Charles M. Warren, . . .	1891	
	James F. Wise, . . .	1908	
	John J. Barter, . . .	1913	
	Miss Alice M. Power, . . .	1908	
	Miss Catherine M. Reilly, . .	1908	
Worcester County, .	Mrs. Frances McCormick, . .	1905	Court House, Worcester.
	James Early, . . .	1906	

JUVENILE COURT.
1 Court, 4 Officers (2 Women).

Court.	Name of Officer.	Began Service.	Post Office Address.
Boston, . . .	John B. O'Hare,	1912	Room 127, Court House, Boston.
	John M. Kingman,	1915	
	Miss Mary A. Burke,	1916	
	Miss Jane E. Stone,	1916	

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

9 Courts, 47 Officers: Adult, 42 (15 Women); Juvenile, 5.

Boston, . . .	Albert J. Sargent,	1906	Room 309, Court House, Boston.
	Francis A. Dudley, First Assistant.	1910	
	Miss Mary L. Brinn, Second Assistant.	1912	
	James F. Wilkinson, Assistant, .	1893	
	Frank L. Warren, Assistant, .	1906	
	Albert J. Fowles, Assistant, .	1909	
	Joseph A. McManus, Assistant, .	1910	
	D. Joseph Linehan, Assistant, .	1910	
	Frank E. Hawkes, Assistant, .	1912	
	James H. Knight, Assistant, .	1912	
	Edward F. Coughlin, Assistant,	1913	
	Arthur A. Wordell, Assistant, .	1913	
	Eugene J. Callanan, Assistant, .	1913	
	Dr. Victor V. Anderson, Assistant.	1913	
	Charles H. Stearns, Assistant, .	1915	
	Robert E. McGuire, Assistant, .	1915	
	William J. Joyce, Assistant, .	1916	
	William A. Maloney, Assistant, .	1916	
	Miss Mary A. Maynard, Assistant.	1897	
	Miss Elizabeth A. Lee, Assistant,	1907	
Brighton, . . .	Miss Alfretta P. McClure, Assistant.	1912	Court House, Brighton.
	Miss Margaret H. Markham, Assistant.	1913	
	Miss Theresa C. Dowling, Assistant.	1913	
	Miss Ethel Wood, Assistant, .	1914	
	Miss Annie M. Kennedy, Assistant.	1915	
	Miss Mary A. Thumith, Assistant.	1915	
	Miss Eleanor F. Holland, Assistant.	1916	
	Edward J. Drummond,	1915	

MUNICIPAL COURTS — *Concluded.*

Court.	Name of Officer.	Began Service.	Post Office Address.
Charlestown, .	James D. Coady, Chief, . . .	1914	Court House, Charles-town.
	John P. Foley,	1915	
	Edward E. Moore, Juvenile, .	1916	
Dorchester, . .	Reginald H. Mair,	1915	Court House, Dorchester.
East Boston, ¹ .	Dennis J. Kelleher,	1914	Court House, East Bos-ton.
	Frederick L. O'Brien, Juvenile, .	1914	
	Joseph H. Keen,	1909	
Roxbury, . . .	Ulysses G. Varney, Assistant, .	1911	Court House, Roxbury.
	Mrs. Celia S. Lappen, Assistant,	1905	
	Edward A. Fallon, Juvenile, .	1912	
	Clayton H. Parmelee,	1911	
South Boston, .	Miss Ellen McGurty, Assistant, .	1905	Court House, South Bos-ton.
	James F. Gleason, Juvenile, .	1914	
	Frank B. Skelton,	1911	
West Roxbury, .	Arthur R. Towle, Juvenile, .	1914	Court House, Jamaica Plain.
	Mrs. Herman O. Beyer, Deputy,	1916	
	Miss Ellen H. Gleason, Deputy,	1916	
Brookline, . . .	Harold C. Haskell,	1907	Court House, Brookline.
	Miss Ida R. Parker, Assistant, .	1917	

POLICE COURTS.

13 Courts, 20 Officers: Adult, 15 (2 Women); Juvenile, 5.

Brookton, . . .	Charles A. Parris,	1915	Box 136, Brookton.
	Mrs. Louise E. Lake, Assistant,	1915	Court House, Brookton.
Chelsea, . . .	Eben Hutchinsonson,	1891	Court House, Chelsea.
	Preston B. Churchill, Juvenile, .	1915	
Chicopee, . . .	James C. Donegan,	1916	City Hall, Chicopee.
Fitchburg, . . .	Patrick F. Gleason,	1905	Court House, Fitchburg.
Holyoke, . . .	Orphir E. Genest,	1896	City Hall, Holyoke.
	George W. King, Juvenile, .	1916	
Lee,	John J. Waddock,	1894	Lee.
Lowell, . . .	Edward F. Slaterry,	1900	Police Court, Lowell.
	Charles F. Richardson, Juvenile,	1909	
Marlborough, . .	William G. Regan,	1915	Police Court, Marlbor-ough.
Newburyport, . .	Benjamin F. Hathaway,	1904	74 Purchase Street, New-buryport.
Newton,	Martin C. Laffie,	1891	49 Carleton Street, New-ton.

¹ This is a district court, but for convenience it is put with the other Boston courts.

POLICE COURTS — *Concluded.*

Court.	Name of Officer.	Began Service.	Post Office Address.
Somerville, .	William P. Jones, . . .	1912	50 Bow Street, Somerville.
	James T. Mulroy, Juvenile, .	1913	
	Bernard T. J. Smyth, . . .	1914	
Springfield, .	Miss Abigail F. Brownell, Assistant.	1912	80 Court Street, Springfield.
	Philip M. O'Neill, Juvenile, .	1915	
Williamstown, . .	George H. Prindle, . . .	1894	Williamstown.

DISTRICT COURTS.

48 Courts, 59 Officers: Adult, 53 (1 Woman); Juvenile, 7 (2 Women).

Barnstable:			
First, . . .	Henry S. Hutchings, . . .	1908	Box 126, Barnstable.
Second, . . .	Irving L. Rosenthal, . . .	1903	317 Commercial Street, Provincetown.
Berkshire:			
Central, . . .	David L. Evans, . . .	1907	Box 1498, Pittsfield.
Northern, . . .	Charles L. Frink, . . .	1891	Court House, North Adams.
Southern, . . .	William W. Norton, . . .	1899	Great Barrington.
Fourth, . . .	William O'Brien, . . .	1897	12 Centre Street, Adams.
Bristol:			
First, . . .	Charles J. Nichols, . . .	1903	District Court, Taunton.
Second, . . .	Bartholomew Shay, . . .	1914	District Court, Fall River.
	William J. McGrath, Juvenile, .	1916	
Third, . . .	Edward A. DeWolf, . . .	1914	District Court, New Bedford.
	Mrs. John I. VanBuskirk, Assistant and Juvenile.	1914	
Fourth, . . .	John H. Nerney, . . .	1910	90 West Street, Attleboro.
Dukes County, . .	Samuel E. McDonald, . . .	1916	Oak Bluffs.
Essex:			
First, . . .	William H. Hart, . . .	1912	Salem.
Second, . . .	James E. Doran, . . .	1914	Amesbury.
Northern Central, .	Edward B. Savage, . . .	1894	District Court, Haverhill.
	Silas L. Morse, Juvenile, . . .	1915	
Southern, . . .	Charles H. Colby, . . .	1904	Court House, Lynn.
	Thomas A. Farmer, Juvenile, .	1912	
Eastern, . . .	Edward J. Horton, . . .	1901	Court House, Gloucester.
Third, . . .	George A. Schofield, . . .	1915	Ipswich.
Lawrence, . . .	Fred F. Flynn, . . .	1916	District Court, Lawrence.
	Thomas J. McEneaney, Juvenile,	1911	

DISTRICT COURTS — *Continued.*

Court.	Name of Officer.	Began Service.	Post Office Address.
Franklin:			
Franklin, . . .	James M. Burke,	1907	15 Church Street, Greenfield.
Eastern, . . .	Israel Newton,	1899	Orange.
Hampden:			
Eastern, . . .	Roy E. Cummings,	1906	Palmer.
Western, . . .	Edward G. Clark, Chief, . . .	1902	Box 382, Westfield.
	Mrs. Edward G. Clark, . . .	1915	
Hampshire:			
Hampshire, . .	John L. Sullivan,	1917	District Court, Northampton.
Eastern, . . .	J. Gardner Lincoln,	1903	Ware.
Middlesex:			
Central, . . .	John J. Dee,	1913	Bedford Road, Concord.
First Northern, .	Thomas F. Mullin,	1912	Ayer.
First Southern, .	James R. Entwistle,	1916	Framingham.
First Eastern, {	William M. F. Killion, . . .	1904	Court House, Malden.
	Louis N. Tysser, Assistant, .	1912	Wakefield.
Second Eastern, {	Charles F. Chase,	1903	Court House, Waltham.
	Henry W. Howard, Assistant, .	1916	
Third Eastern, {	William F. Donovan,	1914	51 Spring Street, East Cambridge.
	Miss Lucy C. Hutchins, Assistant and Juvenile,	1906	
Fourth Eastern, .	Dennis C. Walsh,	1905	Court House, Woburn.
Norfolk:			
Northern, . . .	Adolph F. A. Schuls,	1898	High Street, Dedham.
Southern, . . .	Abram C. Paul,	1905	Stoughton.
Eastern, . . .	Francis J. Fahy,	1912	Quincy.
Western, . . .	William T. Hooper,	1913	Franklin.
Plymouth:			
Second, . . .	Herbert L. Pratt,	1900	Hingham.
Third, . . .	John E. Miles,	1912	Plymouth.
Fourth, . . .	Luke F. Kelly,	1913	28 Webster Street, Middleborough.
Worcester:			
Central, . . .	Artliff F. Dunkerton, . . .	1908	District Court, Worcester.
	Alfred M. VanDusen, Assistant, .	1915	
	David W. Armstrong, Juvenile, .	1907	
First Northern, .	Charles B. Boyce,	1891	Gardner.

DISTRICT COURTS — *Concluded.*

Court.	Name of Officer.	Began Service.	Post Office Address.
Worcester — Con.			
First Southern, .	Marcus L. Dillaber, . . .	1900	Lock Box 102, South- bridge.
Second Southern, .	John Nugent, . . .	1917	Blackstone.
Third Southern, .	William G. Pond, . . .	1908	Town Hall, Milford.
First Eastern, .	Thomas H. Treadway, . . .	1896	Westborough.
Second Eastern, .	William S. Duncan, . . .	1913	Court House, Clinton.
Western, . . .	John P. Ranger, . . .	1902	North Brookfield.
Winchendon, . .	Elliot S. Tucker, . . .	1906	Winchendon.
Leominster, . .	James F. McLaughlin, . . .	1910	Leominster.

SUMMARY.

In the 85 criminal courts of Massachusetts there are 148 probation officers; of these, 21 are juvenile officers and 26 are women.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



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